United Nations S/AC.50/2010/35

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 September 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 27 August 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

In response to the request from the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), Canada is pleased to provide the Committee with its report on the implementation of measures decided by the Security Council in resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).

My apologies for the delay in our response.

(*Signed*) John **McNee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-50230 (E) 280910

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Annex to the letter dated 27 August 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: English and French]

Report of Canada on the implementation of measures decided by the Security Council in resolution 1929 (2010)

In paragraph 31 of its resolution 1929 (2010) of 9 June 2010, the Security Council called upon all States to report to the Security Council, within 60 days of the date of adoption of the resolution, on the steps they had taken to implement paragraphs 7 to 19 and 21 to 24 of resolution 1929 (2010).

Canada wishes to inform the Security Council that it has implemented all of the Security Council's decisions in resolution 1929 (2010) through the application of existing measures in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and the Export and Import Permits Act, and through the imposition of the Regulations Amending the Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on Iran (SOR/2010-154), which have been in force since 18 June 2010. Furthermore, Canada has implemented most other — non-mandatory — measures in "*Calls upon*" provisions of the resolution through the Special Economic Measures (Iran) Regulations (SOR/2010-165), in force since 22 July 2010.

Canada has put two new sets of sanctions in place to implement the measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010) because the United Nations Act only enables the Government of Canada to give effect to decisions adopted by the Security Council that are binding upon States pursuant to Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations. Thus, in order to give effect to certain of the non-mandatory "*Calls upon*" provisions of resolution 1929 (2010), additional sanctions have been imposed pursuant to the Special Economic Measures Act (SEMA). That Act authorizes the Governor in Council to make orders or regulations to impose sanctions unilaterally in relation to a foreign State when certain conditions have been met.

The Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on Iran, as amended (the "United Nations Regulations"), may be found at: http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/SOR-2007-44.

The Special Economic Measures (Iran) Regulations (the "SEMA Regulations"), may be found at: http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/SOR-2010-165.

Further information relating to Canada's sanctions on Iran may be found at the following link: http://www.international.gc.ca/sanctions/iran.aspx.

Implementation

Specific implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010) is occurring as follows.

Paragraph 7

Decides that Iran shall not acquire an interest in any commercial activity in another State involving uranium mining, production or use of nuclear

materials and technology as listed in INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1, in particular uranium-enrichment and reprocessing activities, all heavy-water activities or technology related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, and further decides that all States shall prohibit such investment in territories under their jurisdiction by Iran, its nationals, and entities incorporated in Iran or subject to its jurisdiction, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them.

Pursuant to section 9.1 of the United Nations Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians abroad are prohibited from knowingly making any property or any financial or related service available for the purpose of investing in any commercial activity in Canada involving uranium mining, production or use of the relevant nuclear materials or technology, to any of the following persons or anyone acting on their behalf or at their direction:

- Iran;
- any person in Iran;
- any body corporate incorporated in Iran or subject to its jurisdiction.

In addition, pursuant to section 10 of the United Nations Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians outside Canada are prohibited from doing anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assist or promote, any act or thing prohibited by section 9.1.

Paragraph 8

Decides that all States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Iran, from or through their territories or by their nationals or individuals subject to their jurisdiction, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, or related materiel, including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) ("the Committee"), decides further that all States shall prevent the provision to Iran by their nationals or from or through their territories of technical training, financial resources or services, advice, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms and related materiel, and, in this context, calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint over the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture and use of all other arms and related materiel.

Pursuant to section 3 (g) of the United Nations Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians outside Canada are prohibited from supplying, selling or transferring, directly or indirectly, any of the items listed in paragraph 8 of the resolution. Pursuant to section 4, no owner or master of a Canadian vessel and no operator of an aircraft registered in Canada may knowingly carry, cause to be carried or permit to be carried any of these items. Pursuant to section 5, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly provide, to any person in Iran, technical assistance, financial services, brokerage or other services, related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of any of those items. Pursuant to

section 6, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly make available to any person in Iran any property, financial service or investment for those purposes and items.

In addition, pursuant to section 10 of the United Nations Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians outside Canada are prohibited from doing anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assist or promote, any act or thing prohibited by sections 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Furthermore, pursuant to section 4, paragraph 1 (a), of the SEMA Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians outside Canada are prohibited from exporting, selling, supplying or shipping any arms and related material to Iran not already prohibited under the United Nations Regulations. Section 4, paragraph 2, prohibits the provision or acquisition of any financial or other services to, from or for the benefit of, or on the direction or order of, any person in Iran in respect of arms and related material. Section 4, paragraph 3 (b), prohibits the transfer, provision or communication to Iran or any person in Iran of any technical data related to arms and related material.

Paragraph 9

Decides that Iran shall not undertake any activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using ballistic missile technology, and that States shall take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer of technology or technical assistance to Iran related to such activities.

Pursuant to section 3 (h) of the United Nations Regulations, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly sell, supply or transfer, directly or indirectly, to any person in Iran or for the benefit of Iran, any technology in respect of any activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using ballistic missile technology.

In addition, pursuant to section 10 of the United Nations Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians outside Canada are prohibited from doing anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assist or promote, any act or thing prohibited by section 3.

Paragraph 10

Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated in annexes C, D and E of resolution 1737 (2006), annex I of resolution 1747 (2007), annex I of resolution 1803 (2008) and annexes I and II of this resolution, or by the Security Council or the Committee pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such entry or transit is for activities directly related to the provision to Iran of items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of resolution 1737 (2006) in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1737 (2006), underlines that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and decides that the measures imposed in this paragraph shall not apply when the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that

an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of this resolution, including where article XV of the IAEA statute is engaged.

Section 35 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act enables Canada to prevent the entry into or transit through its territory of the individuals designated by the Security Council. The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act also allows for the exceptions and exemptions to the travel ban in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1929 (2010).

Paragraph 11

Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in annex I of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and to any individuals and entities determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted designated individuals or entities in evading sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution.

The existing definition of "designated person" in section 1 of the United Nations Regulations is dynamic in that it incorporates the individuals and entities designated by the Security Council or the Committee. Section 9 of the same regulation continues to implement the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006).

Paragraph 12

Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC, also known as "Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution") individuals and entities specified in annex II, and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and calls upon all States to exercise vigilance over those transactions involving the IRGC that could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

The existing definition of "designated person" in section 1 of the United Nations Regulations is dynamic in that it incorporates the individuals and entities designated by the Security Council or the Committee. Section 9 of the same regulation continues to implement the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006).

In addition, Canada designated certain individuals pursuant to section 2 of the SEMA Regulations as former or current senior officials in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. Pursuant to section 3 of the same regulation, no person in Canada and no Canadian abroad may:

(a) Deal in any property, wherever situated, held by or on behalf of a designated person;

(b) Enter into or facilitate, directly or indirectly, any transaction related to a dealing referred to in subparagraph (a);

(c) Provide any financial or other related service, including insurance or reinsurance, in respect of a dealing referred to in subparagraph (a);

(d) Make any goods, wherever situated, available to a designated person; or

(e) Provide any financial or financial-related service to or for the benefit of a designated person.

Furthermore, paragraph B.2.7.6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Import and Export Control Regulations prohibits the export of any equipment if it is intended, or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that it is intended, in whole or in part, for use in connection with the design, development, production, handling, operation, maintenance or storage of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Paragraph 13

> *Decides* that for the purposes of the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), the list of items in S/2006/814 shall be superseded by the list of items in INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2, and any further items if the State determines that they could contribute to enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities or to the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems, and further decides that for the purposes of the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), the list of items contained in S/2006/815 shall be superseded by the list of items contained in S/2010/263.

Canada has amended sections 3, 7 and 8 of the United Nations Regulations to reflect the new lists of items.

Paragraph 18

> *Decides* that all States shall prohibit the provision by their nationals or from their territory of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies, or other servicing of vessels, to Iranian-owned or -contracted vessels, including chartered vessels, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe they are carrying items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 3, 4 or 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), paragraph 8 of resolution 1803 (2008) or paragraphs 8 or 9 of this resolution, unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes or until such time as the cargo has been inspected, and seized and disposed of if necessary, and underlines that this paragraph is not intended to affect legal economic activities.

Pursuant to section 9, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Regulations, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly provide a vessel that is registered in Iran or that is contracted to Iran or any person in Iran with goods, materials or services for the vessel's operation or maintenance, including in respect of insurance, stevedoring, bunkering and lighterage, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel is carrying the items specified in paragraph 18. Section 9, paragraph 2, includes an exception for the provision of such services when necessary for humanitarian purposes.

In addition, pursuant to section 10 of the United Nations Regulations, all persons in Canada and all Canadians outside Canada are prohibited from doing anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assist or promote, any act or thing prohibited by section 9, paragraph 2.

Paragraph 19

> *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall also apply to the entities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) as specified in annex III and to any person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, or determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted them in evading the sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution.

The existing definition of "designated person" in section 1 of the United Nations Regulations is dynamic in that it incorporates the individuals and entities designated by the Security Council or the Committee. Section 9 of the same regulation continues to implement the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006).

Furthermore, pursuant to section 7 of the SEMA Regulations, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada may knowingly provide a vessel that is owned or controlled by, or operating on behalf of, the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines with insurance services, or stevedoring, bunkering and lighterage and similar services, for the vessel's operation or maintenance. Section 14 of the same regulation excludes from this prohibition any activity that has as its purpose the safeguarding of human life, disaster relief or the providing of food or medicine.

Paragraph 21

> *Calls upon* all States, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, to prevent the provision of financial services, including insurance or reinsurance, or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such services, assets or resources could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, or the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are related to such programmes or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation.

Canada has designated over 300 persons (entities and individuals) under the SEMA Regulations. Pursuant to section 3 of those regulations, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada may:

(a) Deal in any property, wherever situated, held by or on behalf of a designated person;

(b) Enter into or facilitate, directly or indirectly, any transaction related to a dealing referred to in subparagraph (a);

(c) Provide any financial or other related service, including insurance or reinsurance, in respect of a dealing referred to in subparagraph (a);

(d) Make any goods, wherever situated, available to a designated person; or

(e) Provide any financial or financial-related service to or for the benefit of a designated person.

Pursuant to section 4, paragraph 1, of the SEMA Regulations, Canada has prohibited the export, sale, supply or shipment of a wide array of goods to Iran, including a large number that could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities. In addition, pursuant to section 4, paragraph 2, of the same regulation, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada may provide or acquire any financial or other services to, from or for the benefit of, or on the direction or order of, any person in Iran in respect of any of these goods.

Furthermore, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act imposes reporting requirements on a wide range of financial institutions. All reporting entities under this Act have also been informed of the risk of doing business with Iran and should take this into account in deciding to file a suspicious transaction report in respect of financial transactions with Iran. Reporting entities are also advised to apply enhanced customer due diligence with respect to clients and beneficiaries involved in such transactions.

Paragraph 22

Decides that all States shall require their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction to exercise vigilance when doing business with entities incorporated in Iran or subject to Iran's jurisdiction, including those of the IRGC and IRISL, and any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such business could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems or to violations of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution.

See the measures taken in implementation of paragraphs 12, 18, 19 and 21.

Paragraphs 23 and 24

Calls upon States to take appropriate measures that prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of Iranian banks, and also that prohibit Iranian banks from establishing new joint ventures, taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to Iran's

proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

Calls upon States to take appropriate measures that prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in Iran if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

Pursuant to section 5 (a) of the SEMA Regulations, no person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada may provide or acquire financial services or any other services to, from or for the benefit of, or on the direction or order of, any person in Iran for the purpose of establishing an Iranian financial institution in Canada or a Canadian financial institution in Iran, establishing a branch, subsidiary or representative office of an Iranian financial institution in Canada or of a Canadian financial institution in Iran, or acquiring a significant interest in an Iranian or Canadian financial institution.

Pursuant to section 5 (b) of the same regulations, many financial institutions are prohibited from providing or acquiring correspondent banking services to, from or for the benefit of, or on the direction or order of, an Iranian financial institution.

Ottawa, 25 August 2010

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/36

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 September 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 30 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations has the honour to enclose herewith the national report of the Republic of Guatemala on the steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Guatemala with a view to implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).

10-50236 (E) 090910 200910

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Annex to the note verbale dated 30 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Guatemala on Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) concerning non-proliferation in the Islamic Republic of Iran

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 31 of United Nations Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), the Government of Guatemala has the honour to submit information on the measures it has taken in addition to those described in its national reports on the implementation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Islamic Republic of Iran pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008).

This report has been prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the basis of input from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Bank of Guatemala, the Superintendency of Banking and the Office of Migration.

The competent government bodies have been notified about the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010) and its annexes, and will consequently take appropriate action, each in their respective areas, in order to comply with the provisions of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of resolution 1929 (2010).

The Ministry of Defence will exercise aerial, land and maritime surveillance to prevent the transfer of any material that could be used to assist the Islamic Republic of Iran in strengthening its nuclear programme.

With regard to paragraphs 7, 8 and 13, the Radiation Protection and Safety Division of the Department of Energy of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, reported that it had not to date authorized the import or export, including for commercial purposes, of any radioactive material, nuclear fission products, enriched uranium or plutonium or any other radioactive nuclides originating in or exported to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Companies that import radioactive sources used for medical purposes and in industrial processes are monitored and inspected, using the inspection and licensing procedures provided for under the law. None of those companies imports radiopharmaceuticals or radioactive materials into Guatemala originating in Iran; they operate within national territory under appropriate licences, issued under strict regulatory terms and conditions.

With regard to article 8, the Radiation Protection and Safety Division carries out regular inspections of facilities and type I radioactive sources that pose the greatest radiation risk, such as radiotherapy centres and the National Centre for Radioactive Waste, to check that they have adopted fail-safe physical safety and radiation protection measures. Since Guatemala has no nuclear power plants or nuclear research facilities, it does not export nuclear materials or fuel; it imports only medical equipment and radiopharmaceuticals for medical and industrial use, and the Department of Energy is responsible for their regulation, inspection and licensing.

With regard to vigilance, the Department of Energy participates in the United States Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative, which will help to improve the physical security of high dosage radioactive sources. The Department

of Energy also maintains a register of radioactive sources entering the country, which lists the location, description, activity and physical conformation and provenance of each source; any source that is no longer usable for the purpose for which it was acquired must be returned to its country of origin. With regard to paragraph 13 of the resolution, it is prohibited under the Act on the Control, Use and Application of Radioisotopes and Ionizing Radiation, Decree No. 11-86, and the regulations on radiation safety and safe radioactive waste management, to use the national territory, continental shelf, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone for the dumping of radioactive waste from other countries. Importing any radioactive source that does not have a demonstrable peaceful use is also prohibited.

With regard to the prohibition on financial transactions that contravene the restrictions imposed by resolution 1929 (2010), the Bank of Guatemala adopted, within its remit, the necessary measures to comply with the provisions of paragraphs 11, 12, 19, 21, 23 and 24 of the resolution.

On the matter of preventing the entry into or transit through Guatemalan territory of individuals designated in Annex C, D and E of resolution 1737 (2006), Annex I of resolution 1747 (2007), Annex I of resolution 1803 (2008) and Annexes I and II of resolution 1929 (2010) or by the Security Council or the Committee pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1737 (2006), the Office of Migration reported that it had duly noted the aforementioned provision and its implementation. It also reported that its database used migration alerts in order to facilitate identification and subsequent actions.

The Superintendency of Banking stated, with regard to the freezing of funds, that through the Special Verification Unit, it has notified banks, financial companies, bureaux de change, stock brokerages, credit card companies, off-shore entities, money transfer businesses, insurance companies, guarantors, cheque encashment firms, financial factoring companies, financial lessors, savings banks, savings and credit unions, and other related bodies, of the provisions of paragraphs 8, 11, 12, 19, 21, 23 and 24 of resolution 1929 (2010), so that they can take the appropriate measures under the internal guidelines and controls instituted pursuant to article 19 of the Act against the Laundering of Money and Other Assets Decree No. 67-2001, and article 15 of the Act for the Prevention and Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Decree No. 58-2005.

With regard to customs, the Customs Department of the Tax Administration Superintendency has taken due note of the restrictions laid down by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) and, in the discharge of its mandate, will abide by the provisions of the documents referred to in the resolutions.

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/37

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2010
English
Original: French

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 27 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a report from the Swiss Government addressed to the Security Council Committee on the sanctions established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran (see annex).

10-53157 (E) 230910 240910

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Annex to the note verbale dated 27 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report by Switzerland pursuant to Security Council resolution 1929 (2010)

In paragraph 31 of resolution 1929 (2010) of 9 June 2010, the Security Council "calls upon all States to report to the Committee [established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)] within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24". In keeping with this request, Switzerland hereby presents the steps it has taken in implementation of those paragraphs.

As noted in its reports of 5 March 2007 (S/AC.50/2007/40), 11 June 2007 (S/AC.50/2007/109) and 30 April 2008 (S/AC.50/2008/20), Switzerland implements the sanctions envisaged in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) primarily by means of the Ordinance instituting measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter "the Ordinance"), which was adopted on 14 February 2007. The Ordinance is based on the Federal Act on the Implementation of International Sanctions of 22 March 2002 (hereinafter "the Embargo Act"). The current version of the Ordinance is attached to the present report.

Paragraph 7

On 18 August 2010, the Federal Council (the Swiss Government) amended the Ordinance by adding an article 1(b), which prohibits the individuals and entities mentioned in the following paragraph from acquiring an interest in a company which is involved in uranium mining; which develops, produces or uses goods, including the technology and software listed in INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1; or which develops, produces or uses goods, including technology and software related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

The ban on acquiring an interest targets the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, nationals and entities incorporated in Iran or subject to its jurisdiction, natural persons, companies and organizations acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them.

It should be recalled that, in accordance with article 9 of the Embargo Act, violating this ban and any of the other penalties established by the Ordinance is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to five years combined with a fine of up to CHF 1 million.

Paragraph 8

As part of the amendment of 18 August 2010 to the Ordinance, the Federal Council introduced a new paragraph 2 to article 1(a), which prohibits "the supply, sale, export and transfer to the Islamic Republic of Iran of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, as well as their accessories and spare parts". Under a new paragraph 3, "the provision of any technical training, financial

resources or services, advice, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, export, transfer, development, manufacture, maintenance or use of the goods referred to" has also been prohibited.

Paragraph 9

This paragraph is covered by article 1, paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Ordinance. Annex 1 of the Ordinance includes the items listed in document S/2010/263.

Paragraph 10

The travel ban is implemented by article 3 (b) of the Ordinance, which states that the entry into Switzerland or transit through Switzerland by the individuals listed in Annex 4 is prohibited. On 18 June 2010, the Federal Department of the Economy supplemented Annex 4; henceforth, Annex 4 lists the 41 individuals subject to resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

Paragraphs 11, 12 and 19

Article 2 of the Ordinance provides for a freeze on the assets and financial resources belonging to or under the control of the persons, companies and entities cited in Annex 3. The making available of assets and financial resources to the persons listed is also prohibited. On 18 June 2010, the Federal Department of the Economy listed in Annex 3 the names of the 40 entities and individuals mentioned in Annexes I to III of resolution 1929 (2010). At present, 75 entities and 41 individuals are subject to article 2 of the Ordinance.

Paragraph 13

Annexes 1 and 2 of the Ordinance contain references to Swiss legislative instruments governing its export controls. These instruments cover all items included in the list of goods of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and those governed by the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). As a participating State of NSG and MTCR, Switzerland keeps these lists up to date and, consequently, implements INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1, INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2 and document S/2010/263.

Paragraphs 14 to 18

The Swiss authorities are authorized by law to inspect any Iranian or other aircraft found at a Swiss airport that are in transit to or from the Islamic Republic of Iran and are suspected of transporting goods prohibited under the Ordinance.

Article 13 of the Embargo Act provides that goods subject to sanctions shall be confiscated if their continued lawful use cannot be guaranteed. The confiscated goods are forfeited to the State.

Switzerland stands ready to implement paragraph 17 of resolution 1929 (2010). However, paragraphs 15 and 18 are not applicable in Switzerland, as a landlocked country.

Paragraph 21

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 1 of the Ordinance prohibit the provision of any financial services, financial resources or investments related to the activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the areas of uranium enrichment, nuclear fuel reprocessing, heavy water and nuclear-weapon delivery systems development. Furthermore, the Federal Act on War Materiel of 13 December 1996 prohibits any (including financial) support of activities related to weapons of mass destruction programmes.

Paragraph 22

The Swiss authorities require and believe it essential for all natural persons and entities in Switzerland to exercise vigilance when doing business with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The competent authorities maintain that the sanctions in force cannot be upheld without such vigilance.

Paragraphs 23 and 24

The recommendations provided for in paragraphs 23 and 24 can be taken into account on the basis of the Federal Act on Banks and Savings Banks of 8 November 1934 and the Ordinance on Banks and Savings Banks of 17 May 1972.

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/38

Security Council

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27 September 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 27 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit herewith enclosed the report by Romania on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

10-55224 (E) 071010

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Annex to the note verbale dated 27 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report submitted by Romania to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) on the implementation of resolution 1929 (2010)

7 September 2010

By paragraph 31 of resolution 1929 (2010) the Security Council called upon all States Members of the United Nations to report to the Security Council on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 7 to 24.

According to the provisions of the Romanian legislation (Emergency Ordinance No. 202/2008, as approved by Law No. 217/2009), Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) was published in the Romanian *Official Journal*. However, the enforcement of the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010) by the Romanian institutions had been initiated on the date of its adoption, as Emergency Ordinance No. 202/2008 ensures the direct applicability and mandatory character at national level of international sanctions adopted by the Security Council (art. 3 (1), in conjunction with art. 1 (1) of Emergency Ordinance No. 202/2008) for all subjects of law they address, including natural and legal persons of private law, from the date of their adoption by the Security Council.

Regarding the embargo on arms and dual-use items (paras. 7-9 and 13 of resolution 1929 (2010))

- Romania has the following national legislation requiring an export authorization for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel to third countries[1] and an authorization for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities, which provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against Iran and the ban on related brokering services: Government Ordinance No. 158/1999 approved with amendments by Law No. 595/2004 and modified by Law No. 7/2010. According to this legislation, the National Agency for Export Controls (ANCEX)[2] has a rapid mechanism for the implementation of the mandatory arms embargoes imposed by Security Council resolutions, Council Decisions adopted by the European Union Council or OSCE Decisions. Article 28 of Government Ordinance No. 158/1999, as modified by Law No. 7/2010, provides that "The Agency shall deny issuance of a licence for operations involving military goods [...] if the issuing of such licence would be in contradiction with the international obligations and commitments assumed by Romania to apply the embargoes on weapons transfers established by the United Nations, the European Union, or the Organization for Security and

[1] This legislation should apply to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union: *Official Journal of the European Union* C 65, 19 March 2009, p. 1.

[2] The National Agency for Export Controls (ANCEX), General Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, is the Romanian authority responsible for the control of exports, imports and other transfers of military goods, according to Government Ordinance No. 158/1999 approved with amendments by Law No. 595/2004.

Cooperation in Europe". ANCEX fully complies with the new provisions imposed by Security Council resolution 1929 (2010). ANCEX has not yet been seized with an export licence request for Iran. ANCEX recommended maximum prudence to the exporters in concluding commercial contracts in Iran. Moreover, ANCEX cooperates with the National Customs Authority which consults ANCEX for all exports in Iran.

- For implementing paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 13 of resolution 1929 (2010), ANCEX conducts the following risk assessment:
  - analyses the product (to determine if it may be used in producing weapons of mass destruction or military products)
  - identifies the end-user and its activity
  - determines the recipient's and the end-user's profile
  - analyses the denials on that specific destination
  - cooperates with national authorities of the States that refused specific operations

Regarding the restrictions on admission (para. 10 of resolution 1929 (2010))

The Romanian Border Police has taken the following measures for the implementation of paragraph 10 of resolution 1929 (2010):

- verification of the lists provided in annex I to resolution 1929 (2010) and annexes C, D and E to resolution 1737 (2007), annex I to resolution 1747 (2007), annexes I and II to resolution 1803 (2008) and annexes I and II to resolution 1929 (2010) or designated by the sanctions Committee according to paragraph 10 of resolution 1737 (2006); and signalling in the database the persons subject to a travel ban
- monitoring of the traffic in the Black Sea and reporting to Frontex in order to identify ships subject to international sanctions

Regarding the obligations on assets freeze (paras. 11, 12 and 19 of resolution 1929 (2010))

The specialized structures of the National Authority for Fiscal Administration (within the Ministry of Finance) have taken all necessary measures to identify all funds and economic resources belonging directly or indirectly to sanctioned entities and have set in place a monitoring system to rapidly detect such current and future funds and immediately apply the specific sanctions.

Regarding the obligations to inspect (paras. 13-17 of resolution 1929 (2010))

- The National Customs Authority is in charge of creating a risk assessment instrument to be applied by all its operative structures. This risk assessment instrument will cover the following domains:
  - restrictions on commerce with Iran (para. 13 of resolution 1929 (2010))
  - inspections of suspect cargoes to and from Iran in ports and airports (para. 14 of resolution 1929 (2010))

- inspections of ships on the high seas, with the consent of the flag State, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that they carry prohibited items (para. 15 of resolution 1929 (2010))

- seize and dispose of prohibited items, following the above-mentioned inspections, according to the national legislation (para. 16 of resolution 1929 (2010))

Regarding the sanctions on transport (paras. 18 and 20 of resolution 1929 (2010))

- The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure has taken the following measures:

  - all departments of the Romanian Naval Authority with responsibilities in operations of arrival or departure of vessels, vessel inspection and trader certification have been informed about the adoption of resolution 1929 (2010) and have received its full text

  - the Romanian Maritime Shipowners' Association has been informed about the adoption of resolution 1929 (2010)

  - the full text of resolution 1929 (2010) has been published on the Romanian Naval Authority's website: www.rna.ro

  - taking into account the responsibilities of the Romanian Civil Aeronautical Authority for the authorization of commercial cargo flights landing at Romanian airports, the Authority monitors compliance with the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010) (as well as the provisions of European Union Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010 concerning restrictive measures against Iran and repealing Common Position 2007/140/CFSP), in respect of the cargo flights having their origin or intermediate points on the territory of Iran

  - with reference to the sanctions mentioned in paragraph 14 of resolution 1929 (2010), the Romanian Civil Aeronautical Authority has been requested to develop a procedure to inform the National Customs Authority about the cargo flights with their origin or intermediate points on the territory of Iran, authorized by the Romanian Civil Aeronautical Authority to operate at Romanian airports, so that the National Customs Authority will be able to inspect the load of these aircraft

  - all Romanian air operators have been informed of their obligation to comply with the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010) and with those of European Union Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP

Regarding the financial restrictions (paras. 21-24 of resolution 1929 (2010))

- The Romanian National Bank monitors the implementation of paragraphs 21 to 24 of resolution 1929 (2010), which apply to institutions supervised by the Romanian National Bank. The supervision takes place in the form of in situ inspections.

- As concerns the prohibition to open new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of Iranian banks in Romania, the Romanian National Bank, in the process of authorization, takes into account the provision of paragraph 23. The specific national legislation has therefore been implicitly

modified by resolution 1929 (2010). There has not yet been any request that would trigger the application of paragraph 23 of resolution 1929 (2010).

Within the European Union

Romania and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) by taking the following common measures:[3]

Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July[4]

The Council Decision sets out the European Union's commitment to implementation all of the measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010), and provides the basis for European Union-specific accompanying measures within the scope of the resolution, notably:

- export ban on certain other items, in addition to those determined by the sanctions Committee, which could contribute to Iran's nuclear-related programme or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes
- autonomous designations under the visa ban and the assets freeze, to be decided by the Council of the European Union, of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violations of Security Council resolutions, of individuals and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and their subsidiaries
- enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of European Union member States with banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount
- prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the European Union and to establish new banking relationships with Iranian banks
- prohibition to provide insurance and reinsurance to Iranian entities
- prohibition of sale, purchase and brokering of government bonds
- measures in the transport sector concerning the prohibition for Iranian cargo flights to have access to European Union airports and the prohibition to provide engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights

Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 668/2010 of 26 July implementing article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran[5]

In addition to the Council Decision, the Council adopted a Regulation implementing article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive

[3] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, which can be consulted through the following web pages: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en (published issues) and http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en (search form).

[4] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, 27 July 2010, p. 39.

[5] Ibid., p. 25.

measures against Iran in order to legally enforce the asset freeze for the new European Union autonomous designations of persons and entities.

Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran

The Council will adopt in the near future a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 in order to implement the measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July which fall under the competence of the Union.

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010[6]

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010 amends Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the assets freeze as set out in annex IV to Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 (and its subsequent amendments)[7]

This Regulation requires nationals of Iran to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union.

Romania has the following national legislation requiring an export authorization for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel[1] to third countries and an authorization for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities, which together with Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against Iran and the ban on related brokering services: Government Ordinance No. 158/1999 approved with amendments by Law No. 595/2004 and modified by Law No. 7/2010.

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union.[8] Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Romania are set out in the following legislation: Emergency Ordinance No. 202/2008 on the implementation of international sanctions, approved by Law No. 217 of 2 June 2009.

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[6] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 154, 19 June 2010, p. 5.

[7] Ibid., L 8[illegible] 21 March 2001, p. 1.

[8] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom.

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/39

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 September 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 24 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to transmit its report (see annex) on the concrete measures taken by the Government of Denmark pursuant to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 of June 2010.

10-56333 (E) 071010

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Annex to the note verbale dated 24 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report by Denmark

Submitted pursuant to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 of 9 June 2010

Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) concerning Iran.

Denmark and the other member States of the European Union (EU) have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July.[2]

  The Council Decision sets out the EU's commitment to implementation of all the measures contained in United Nations Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), and provides the basis for EU specific accompanying measures within the scope of the resolutions, notably:

  - export ban on certain other items, in addition to those determined by the sanctions Committee, which could contribute to Iran's nuclear-related programme or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;
  - autonomous designations under the visa ban and the asset freeze, to be decided by the Council of the EU, of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions, of individuals and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) and its subsidiaries;
  - enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of EU member States with banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount;
  - prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the EU and to establish new banking relationships with Iranian banks;
  - prohibition to provide insurance and re-insurance to Iranian entities;
  - prohibition of sale, purchase and brokering of government bonds;
  - measures in the transport sector concerning the prohibition for Iranian cargo flights to have access to EU airports and the prohibition to provide engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights.

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, which can be consulted through the following web pages: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en (published issues) and http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en (search form).

[2] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, 27.7.2010, p. 39.

- Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 668/2010 of 26 July implementing article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran.[3]

  In addition to the Council Decision, the Council adopted a Regulation implementing article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran in order to legally enforce the asset freeze for the new EU autonomous designations of persons and entities.

- Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran.

  The Council will adopt in the near future a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 in order to implement the measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July, which fall under the competence of the Union.

- Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010.[4]

  Commission Regulation No. 532/2010 amends the Council Regulation by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the asset freeze as set out in annex IV to Council Regulation 423/2007.

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 (and its subsequent amendments).[5]

  This Regulation requires nationals of Iran to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union.

Denmark has the following national legislation requiring an export authorization for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel[6] to third countries and an authorization for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities, which together with Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against Iran and the ban on related brokering services:

- According to section 7 a of the Danish Weapons Act, it is prohibited to transport weapons of any kind and defence-related material etc. between third countries (i.e. countries other than Denmark), when the recipient country is listed in the Government Order on Transportation of Weapons etc. between third countries. The list includes all countries that are under a United Nations, EU or Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe arms embargo.

- According to section 7 b (1) of the Danish Weapons Act, it is likewise prohibited without a specific licence from the Minister of Justice, as a broker to negotiate or arrange transactions that involve the transfer of weapons etc., as defined in section 6, between countries outside the EU. Furthermore, it is prohibited to buy or sell weapons etc., as defined in section 6, as part of a transfer between countries outside the EU, or, as the owner of the weapons

[3] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, 27.7.2010, p. 25.

[4] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 154, 19.6.2010, p. 5.

[5] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 81, 21.3.2001, p. 1.

[6] This legislation should apply to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union, *Official Journal of the European Union* C 69, 18.3.2010, p. 19.

etc., to arrange such transfer. According to Section 7 b (2) the prohibition does not apply to acts performed in another EU member State or to acts performed outside the EU by persons with permanent residence outside Denmark.

– According to section 6 of the Danish Weapons Act, it is prohibited without a specific licence from the Minister of Justice to export weapons of any kind and defence related material etc. Section 6 applies to any situation where items are transferred from Denmark to a third country no matter whether the transfer takes place in relation to export, transit, trans-shipment or re-export. Export licences will not be issued to countries in violation of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

– Violations of the above-mentioned rules are a criminal offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, cf. Danish Weapons Act, section 10, and in aggravating circumstances, section 192 (a), of the Danish Penal Code.

As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), Denmark has the following national legislation, which together with Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP and Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 provides the basis for refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa:

– The Danish Aliens Act empowers the competent Danish authorities to impose entry and transit restrictions on persons designated by the United Nations sanctions Committee. The necessary instructions will be issued immediately after the designation of such persons.

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all member States of the European Union.[7] Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Denmark are set out in the following legislation:

– Danish Penal Code, Law no. 1260 of 2007, with subsequent amendments.

According to the law, any person who, intentionally or through negligence, contravenes any provisions or prohibitions that may have been provided by law for the fulfilment of the State's obligations as a member of the United Nations shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months or, in aggravating circumstances, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years. An equivalent provision exists concerning the contravention of EU sanctions.

Copenhagen, August 2010

[7] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom.

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/40

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 October 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 25 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of San Marino to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to refer to the note of 27 July 2010, requesting all States to report to the Committee on their implementation of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of resolution 1929 (2010).

San Marino is fully committed to their implementation, including those calling upon States to exercise vigilance in certain areas. In particular, San Marino Law no. 92/2008, "Provisions on the prevention and combating of money laundering and terrorist financing", includes, under article 46, provisions on:

(a) freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons, entities or groups included in the lists drawn up by the competent United Nations Committee;

(b) commercial restrictions, including commercial restrictions on imports or exports and arms embargoes;

(c) restrictions of a financial nature, including financial restrictions or financial assistance and the prohibition against providing financial services;

(d) restrictions of any other nature, including restrictions on technical assistance, flight ban, prohibition of entry or transit, diplomatic sanctions, suspension of cooperation and the boycotting of sporting events.

Deliberations no. 3 of 6 October 2008 and no. 1 of 31 August 2010 of the Government (see annex) take in specifically the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

With regard to paragraphs 14, 15, 18 and 19, it has to be mentioned that San Marino does not operate any airport or seaport. Furthermore, by virtue of its Customs Union with the European Union (EU), all customs duties and inspections are applied at customs located in EU territory.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 25 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of San Marino to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Congress of State

Ministry for Internal Affairs

Sitting of: 31 August 2010 Decision no. 1 File no. 3061

Subject: Provisions implementing Resolution no. 1929 (2010) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 9 June 2010.

THE CONGRESS OF STATE

Having heard the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Political Affairs, Telecommunications and Transport and the Minister for Finance and Budget and Relations with the Philatelic and Numismatic State Corporation concerning the measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council with resolution 1929 (2010) relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran, which expands the scope of the restrictive measures already imposed by the preceding resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and introduces new restrictions,

Having seen Article 46 of Law no. 92 of 17 June 2008, "Provisions on the prevention and combating of money laundering and terrorist financing",

Establishes

as an integration to Decision no. 3 of 6 October 2008, the following measures implementing resolution 1929 (2010), the text of which is attached to this Decision (Annex A):

- the prohibition on direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Iran, or for use in Iran or to the benefit of this country, of products, materials, equipment, goods and technology, including software, as listed in circulars INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2 or in the document S/2010/263 of the United Nations Security Council available at the address: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1737/selecdocs.shtml, which could contribute to Iran's uranium-enrichment, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, as well as to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;

- the prohibition on the acquisition, import, transfer and negotiation of arms of any kind, including weapons and ammunition, of military vehicles and equipment, of paramilitary equipment, as well as of related material and spare parts, and of any items as listed in the circulars and in the document referred to in the preceding paragraph, which come from Iran;

- the prohibition on the supply, sale, export and transfer of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles and missile systems, as well as related material and spare parts, and any other item as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), which are destined to Iran;

the prohibition on direct or indirect supply, to any person, entity or body in Iran, or for use in Iran, of technical training, financial resources or assistance, advice or other services related to the supply, sale, export, development, manufacture, maintenance or use of the goods referred to in the preceding paragraph;

the prohibition to provide goods and financial services to the Government and nationals of Iran, as well as to firms and entities incorporated in Iran or subject to its jurisdiction or to individuals or entities acting on their behalf, including outside Iran, the activity of which could contribute to uranium mining or to the production or use of goods, including technology and software, as listed in Circular INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1;

the prohibition on the participation or acquisition of shares and securities of a participating nature in firms incorporated in Iran or owned by Iranian nationals, which carry out outside Iran the activities referred to in the preceding paragraph;

the prohibition on financial transactions involving Iranian banks, including the Central Bank of Iran, and financial entities that are not domiciled in Iran but are controlled by persons or entities domiciled in Iran, if it is suspected or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that these transactions are related to nuclear proliferation financing or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems of Iran;

the freezing of funds and economic resources, which are held or controlled by the persons and entities designated in the attached list (Annex B), updated on 19 August 2010, of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006);

the prohibition to enter and stay on the San Marino territory shall be extended to the persons indicated in the above-mentioned list.

Mandates

all authorities and competent bodies to comply and ensure compliance with these provisions, as well as to monitor their implementation.

Failure to comply with these provisions shall be punished in conformity with Articles 57 and 60 of Law no. 92 of 17 June 2008.

Also mandates

the Executive Secretariat of the Congress of State to immediately publish this Decision in the manner laid down in Article 46, paragraph 5, of Law no. 92/2008.

THE MINISTER

Abstract from the minutes for use by: Their Excellencies the Captains Regent, the Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central Bank of the Republic of San Marino, the Single Court, the Command of the Gendarmerie, the Unit of the Fortress Guard, the Command of the Civil Police, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau, the Coordinator of the Police Department, the Tax Office, the Financial Intelligence Agency, the Office for Control and Supervision of Economic Activities, the Central Liaison Office, the Registry and Mortgage Office, the Vehicle Registration Office, the Office for Industry, Handicraft and Commerce, the State Office for Patents and Trademarks, the Foreign Affairs Department, the Civil Aviation and Maritime Navigation Authority.

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/41

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 October 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 30 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), to transmit herewith preliminary information on the implementation of paragraphs 7 to 19 and 21 to 24 of that resolution (see annex), with further and more detailed information to be forwarded in due course.

10-56777 (E) 071010

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Annex to the note verbale dated 30 September 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Italy and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1929 (2010) by taking the following common measures:[1]

Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July[2] of the Council of the European Union

The Council Decision sets out the commitment of the European Union to implement all measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010), and provides the basis for accompanying measures specific to the European Union within the scope of that resolution, notably:

- Export ban on certain other items, in addition to those determined by the Sanctions Committee, which could contribute to Iran's nuclear-related programme or other programmes related to weapons of mass destruction
- Autonomous designations under the visa ban and the asset freeze, to be decided by the Council of the European Union, of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violations of Security Council resolutions, of individuals and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and its subsidiaries
- Enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of European Union member States with banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount
- Prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the European Union and to establish new banking relationships with Iranian banks
- Prohibition to provide insurance and reinsurance to Iranian entities
- Prohibition of sale, purchase and brokering of Government bonds
- Measures in the transport sector prohibiting the access of Iranian cargo flights to European Union airports and prohibiting the provision of engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights

Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 668/2010 of 26 July implementing Article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran[3]

In addition to the Council Decision, the Council adopted a regulation implementing Article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, available from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en (published issues) and http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en (search form).

[2] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, 27.7.2010, p. 39.

[3] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, 27.7.2010, p. 25.

measures against Iran in order to legally enforce the asset freeze for the new European Union autonomous designations of persons and entities.

Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran

The Council will adopt in the near future a Council regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 in order to implement the measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July, which fall under the competence of the Union.

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010[4]

Commission Regulation No. 532/2010 amends the Council regulation by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the asset freeze as set out in annex IV to Council Regulation 423/2007.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 (and its subsequent amendments)[5]

This Regulation requires nationals of Iran to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union.

The above-mentioned Council regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all member States of the European Union.[6] Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Italy are set out in Legislative Decree No. 64 of 14 May 2009.

[4] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 154, 19.6.2010, p. 5.

[5] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 81, 21.3.201, p. 1.

[6] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/42

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 21 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

In order to comply as required, with paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), Namibia hereby would like to report on the steps it has taken in implementing the relevant provisions of the resolution as follows:

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) on 9 June 2010, Namibia has been engaging the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding compliance with resolution 1929 (2010).

The Islamic Republic of Iran, through the Iranian Foreign Investment Company (IFIC) has been a shareholder in Namibia's Rossing Uranium Limited since 1975, before independence, and has about 15.29 per cent of shares.

The Republic of Namibia has reached an agreement with the Islamic Republic of Iran and resolved that the Iranian Foreign Investment Company (IFIC) shall not participate in any future investments, or acquire any further shares in Namibia's Rossing Uranium Limited, as provided for under article 7 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

It was also agreed that Iran shall not acquire interests in any commercial activity in Namibia involving uranium mining, production or use of nuclear materials and technology, as required under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), until such time as the Security Council determines that the objectives of the said resolution have been met.

In addition, the Republic of Namibia and the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed that they shall comply with all the provisions of the resolution, particularly of paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23 and 24 therein.

In the interest of maintaining international peace and security, it is important to note that Namibia does not support uranium enrichment for any purposes other than peaceful ones.

10-61259 (E) 021110

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In this regard, I would like to assure you that Namibia, as a member of the United Nations Organization, shall comply and abide by the above-mentioned resolution and make it its responsibility to ensure compliance by Iran in all its uranium-related activities in Namibia.

I ask that you circulate the text of the present report as a document of the United Nations Security Council.

(*Signed*) Wilfried I. **Emvula**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

United Nations S/AC.50/2010/43

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 November 2010

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 November 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the secretariat of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to send, in attachment to this note verbale, Portugal's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).

10-63861 (E) 191110

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 11 November 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) by Portugal

In accordance with paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), Portugal has the honour to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) of the measures adopted at the national level with a view to implementing the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Portuguese Government was involved in the internal negotiations of the European Union aimed at adopting a Common Position to be endorsed by the Council of the European Union and the subsequent drafting of a Council Regulation transposing resolution 1929 (2010) into European Union law. In this regard, Portugal and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) by taking the following common measures:[1]

Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010.[2] The Council Decision sets out the European Union's commitment to implementation of all the measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010), and provides the basis for European Union-specific accompanying measures within the scope of the resolution, notably:

- An export ban on certain other items, in addition to those determined by the sanctions Committee, which could contribute to Iran's nuclear-related programme or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes
- Autonomous designations under the visa ban and the assets freeze, to be decided by the Council of the European Union, of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violation of Security Council resolutions, of individuals and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and their subsidiaries
- Enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of European Union member States, including banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount
- Prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the European Union and establish new banking relationships with Iranian banks
- Prohibition to provide insurance and reinsurance to Iranian entities
- Prohibition of the sale, purchase and brokering of government bonds
- Measures in the transport sector concerning the prohibition for Iranian cargo flights to have access to European Union airports and the prohibition to provide engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, which can be consulted through the following web pages: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en (published issues) and http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en (search form).

[2] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, 27 July 2010, p. 39.

Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 668/2010 of 26 July 2010 implementing article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran.[3] In addition to the Council Decision, the Council adopted a Regulation implementing article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran in order to legally enforce the asset freeze for the European Union's new autonomous designations of persons and entities.

Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran. The Council will adopt in the near future a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 in order to implement the measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010 which fall under the competence of the Union.

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010 of 18 June 2010[4] amends Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the assets freeze as set out in annex IV to Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001[5] *(and its subsequent amendments).* This Regulation requires nationals of Iran to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union.

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union.[6]

At the national level, the Portuguese Government, committed to the full implementation of resolution 1929 (2010), undertook inter-agency coordination procedures and circulated the resolution, along with its respective instructions for implementation, to all governmental departments involved in its comprehensive national application, as well as to other entities deemed relevant, such as the banking system. The competent authorities in the field of restrictive measures are the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.[7]

Portugal has the following national legislation which, together with Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP, provides the basis for the implementation and enforcement of restrictive measures:

Law 11/2002 of 16 February 2002 sets out the Portuguese legal framework on penalties applicable to the infringement of sanctions imposed by the Security Council resolutions or European Union Regulations. According to this Law, whoever breaches the sanctions imposed by the United Nations or the European Union will be sentenced to 3 to 5 years in prison.

To cope with commercial obligations such as the ones emerging from resolution 1929 (2010), Portugal has set forth legislative measures that implement, at the national level, the guidelines and the item lists of several export control regimes, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

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[3] Ibid., p. 25.

[4] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 154, 19 June 2010, p. 5.

[5] Ibid., L 81, 21 March 2001, p. 1.

[6] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[7] See www.mne.gov.pt/mne/pt/AutMedidasRestritivas.htm.

Specifically regarding requests for import, export or transit licences of those goods, technologies and services whose control rests with the Portuguese Ministry of Defence, the following legislation is relevant:

- *Law 49/2009, 5 August 2009*: establishes the rules and procedures that govern the access to the activities related to the industry and commerce of defence-related products, including brokering.
- *Decree-Law 1/86, 2 January 1986*: the Minister of Defence must authorize the transfer of technology or the sale of patents, models, designs and technical assistance as well as the participation of experts in foreign education and training programmes.
- *Decree-Law 436/91, 8 November 1991*: definition of rules for the control of imports and exports of goods that may affect the national strategic interests.
- *Decree ("Portaria") 439/94, 29 June 1994*: list of goods and technologies that may affect the national strategic interests, subject to prior licensing and certification.

In case of infringement, sanctions are imposed as follows:

- *Decree-Law 1/86, 2 January 1986*: the Minister of Defence may revoke an export licence due to the higher National Defence interests.
- *Decree-Law 436/91, 8 November 1991*: all those who are responsible for false statements or omit mandatory information from the international export or import certificates will be sentenced to up to two years in prison; all those who export, temporarily export or re-export goods and technologies that may affect the national strategic interests without the emission of an international export certificate or by means of a certificate obtained through false statements will be punished with a prison sentence of from one month to five years, if there is no higher penalty applicable to the fault by force of other legislation; attempted infringements will be punished.
- *Law 49/2009, 5 August 2009*: infringement may imply the banning of private companies from the further trade of military goods.

As regards dual-use goods and technologies, Portugal applies the norms of Council Regulation No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009, setting up a community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, according to which all transfers of such items are subject to a preliminary licensing procedure. The external commerce of these goods, with the exception of military goods and technologies that are controlled by the Ministry of Defence, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance.[8]

Concerning Portuguese Customs, European Union Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP, has been disseminated, with a warning message, to all front line Customs offices, in order to call their special attention to this new legislation.

[8] See Decree Law No. 82/2007 approving the organic structure of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise Duties of the Ministry of Finance.

Regarding the freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources of persons and/or entities designated in the annex to resolution 1929 (2010), the resolution was sent to the Ministry of Finance and to the Bank of Portugal. According to the above-mentioned Law 11/2002, funds, financial assets and other economic resources must be frozen as soon as the European Union or the Security Council designates persons or entities. This includes any action that, directly or indirectly, might enable funds to be within reach of any individual or legal entity mentioned in those international legal instruments (articles 1 and 2 of Law 11/2002). Hence, the financial institutions should freeze funds and economic resources as soon as the competent authorities forward the United Nations lists to them (lists contained in European Union Regulations are directly applicable to all national institutions).

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 18 November 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran and has the honour to inform the Chair that the list of individuals and entities designated as subject to the travel ban and/or assets freeze pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) (consolidated list) has been forwarded to the concerned authorities of the State of Qatar, who will implement the applicable sanctions according to said resolutions.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).

10-67816 (E) 091210

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 1929 (2010)

Proceeding from its international obligations and internal laws (Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, *Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro* No. 7/05, and by-laws, fully incorporating the relevant criteria from the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export; Law on the Transport of Dangerous Substances, *Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* Nos. 27/90 and 45/90 and *Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* Nos. 24/94, 28/96, 21/99, 44/99 and 68/02; Law on Trade in Explosive Materials, *Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* Nos. 30/85, 6/89 and 53/91 and *Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* Nos. 24/94, 28/96 and 68/02; Law on the Protection of the State Border, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 97/08; Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and on Nuclear Security, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 36/09; Regulation on the Transport of Dangerous Substances in Road and Rail Transportation, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 53/02; Law on Air Transport, *Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* Nos. 12/98, 5/99, 38/99, 44/99, 73/00 and 70/01 and *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 101/05; Law on Inland Waters Navigation, *Official Journal of the Socialist Republic of Serbia* No. 54/90 and *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 101/05; Law on International Road Transportation, *Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* Nos. 60/98, 5/99, 44/99, 74/99 and 4/00 and *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 101/05 and 18/10; Law on Foreigners, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 97/08; Law on Foreign Trade Transactions, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 36/09; Law on Geological Prospecting, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 44/95; Law on Mining, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 44/95, 34/06 and 104/09; Law on the National Bank of Serbia, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 72/03, 55/04 and 4/10; Law on Banks, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 107/05; Law on Insurance, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 55/04, 61/05, 101/07 and 107/09; Law on Financial Leasing, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 55/03 and 61/05; Law on Foreign Currency Transactions, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 62/06; Law on Payment Transactions, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 3/02, 5/03, 43/04 and 62/06; Law on the Production and Trade in Weapons and Military Equipment, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Yugoslavia* No. 41/96 and *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 85/05; Law on Foreign Trade Transactions, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* No. 36/09; Law on Tariffs, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 73/03, 61/05, 85/05 and 62/06, and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, *Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia* Nos. 9/92, 53/93 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/03, 85/05 and 101/05),* the Republic of

* The legal texts referred to are on file with the Secretariat and available for consultation.

Serbia has taken the following measures specified in paragraphs 7 to 19 and 21 to 24 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010):

- Prevents Iran, its nationals and entities incorporated in Iran or subject to its jurisdiction, or persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, from making investments in any commercial activity in the territory under the jurisdiction of Serbia, involving uranium mining, production or use of nuclear materials and technology from the Trigger List of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (INFCIRC/254 Rev.9 Part 1).

- Prevents the transfer of technology or technical assistance through its territory related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

- Prevents the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Iran from or through its territory or by its nationals or individuals subject to its jurisdiction, or using its flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in its territory, of any type of conventional arms as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms or related materiel, including spare parts or items as determined by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

- Prevents the provision to Iran by its nationals or from or through its territory of technical training, advice, financial resources or services, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms and related materiel.

- Prevents the entry into or transit through its territory of individuals designated in the annexes of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

- Verifies and freezes funds, financial assets and economic resources of individuals or entities, persons and entities related to or controlled by them, independent or controlled by these persons or entities, determined by the Committee to have violated the sanctions provisions of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

- Verifies and freezes financial assets of individuals or entities specified in annex II of resolution 1929 (2010) and related persons.

- Controls transactions that could contribute to proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

- Verifies and prohibits the supply, sale or transfer directly or indirectly from its territory by its nationals, vessels or aircraft using its flag of prohibited items, materials, equipment, assets, services or technology as listed in INFCIRC/254 Rev.9 Part 1, INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2 and S/2010/263.

- Inspects, in accordance with its national legislation and consistent with international law, all cargo to and from Iran, and is ready to cooperate in respect of the relevant provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution 1929 (2010).

- Prohibits the provision of seaport and airport services in its territory if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains prohibited items.

- Freezes funds, financial assets and economic resources in its territory to the entities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines as specified in annex III of resolution 1929 (2010) and to any person or entity determined by the Committee to have violated the sanctions provisions of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

- Prevents, pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 1929 (2010), the provision of financial services, insurance or re-insurance, or the transfer to, through or from its territory, of any assets or resources, including their freezing.

- Checks the conduct of business practices with Iran pursuant to paragraph 22 of this resolution.

- Prohibits in its territory the opening of new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of Iranian banks, and also prohibits Iranian banks from establishing new joint ventures, taking or maintaining an ownership interest in correspondent relationships if the situation specified in paragraph 23 of resolution 1929 (2010) is established.

- Prohibits financial institutions from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in Iran if the situation specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1929 (2010) is established.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, with reference to Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), has the honour to submit the South African national report (see annex).

10-68122 (E) 091210

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

National report of the Republic of South Africa

The South African Government has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The South African Government has informed the relevant authorities of South Africa's obligations under resolution 1929 (2010) and will take the necessary measures to ensure adherence to its obligations under the relevant paragraphs.